For the Confederate.

The compositor having made some mistakes in the obituary notice of the late General Junius Daniel, which appeared in your paper of the 21st of May last, in deference to the wishes of some of his friends, I send you a correct copy, with some additional facts not then known to the writer. From inability to obtain precise information, some points here supplied do not appear in the notice of the deceased, from the pen of "T. R. K.," published in the Fayetteville Observer, otherwise that elequent and pathetic tribute would render this republication entirely unnecessary :

HALIPAX, N. C., May 21, 1864. Messrs. Editors: You have already announced in your columns the death of General Daniel .-The people of this section, to whom he was well known, by whom his worth was highly appreciated, and his loss deeply dep ored, truly feel that the flattering testimony borne by you to his merits, is not undeserved.

Junius Daniel was the only surviving son and descendant of the Hon. J. R. J. Daniel. He was

born in the town of Halifax, in June, 1828, and, having received an exc lient preliminary education, entered as a cadet at West Point, in the class of 1846. An accidental injury, sustained in artillery drill, threw him back one year in his course, and he did not graduate until 1851. He remained four years with the old army, serving as first lieutenant in Utah and New Mexico, but the death of his brothers caused him to resign. On his return, he devoted himself to agriculture, and in November, 1860, sought and obtained the hand of Ellen, the lovely and accomplished daughter of Col. Jos. J. Long, of Northampton county. He immediately settled on his plantation, in Los isiana, and was there when nostilities commenced. He was offered a high position by the authorities of Louisiana, but, preferring to serve his native State, he returned here as soon as he could arrange his affairs, and immediately tendered his services to Governor Ellis. It is known that the latter placed a high estimate on his worth, but the appointments at his disposal having been publicly or privately announced, there was no posttion vacant at all commensurate with his abilities. He was, however, immediately elected Colonel of the 4th, afterwards 14th N. C. troops. On the reorganization of the arms, he was elected to the Colonelcy of two regiments, the 43d and 45th, and accepted that of the latter, by whose officers he had been unanimously chosen. In the second year of the war he was appointed Brigadier General, and after having participated in many battles, he received a mortal wound on Thursday, the 11th inst., inthe engagement at Spotsylvania Court House, and lingered, in full consciousness,

He had read much, especially on subjects connected with military affairs, and his career proves that the service had no more accomplished officer of his grade. He was a strict disciplinarian, but he loved his men and always consuited their safe-ty and comfort. He asked tothing from them which he did not cheerfully yield to his superiors in rank, and he gained the esteem of all such with whom he came in contact, and under whom he erved. Gen. D. H. Hill spoke in the nighest | mile actually traveled by him, to be paid unterms of him, characterizing him as an officer of der regulations to be prescribed by the Secresuperior merit, who always attended strictly to tary of War: Provided, That the Secretary of his duties, and was always at his post when wanted. At Gettysburg he greatly distinguished himself, and one of his captains, also a worthy son of any quartermaster or disabled officer of the flatifax, informed the writer that Gen. dee, who bestows no idle compliments, publicly accosted him with the remark, "Gen. Daniel, your men tion now allowed him by law be entitled to behaved admirably, and they were admirably tion now allowed him by law, be chilled to handled." Under the circumstances, this may be in age at the rate of forty cents per mile: regarded as the highest testimony of his worth .- | Provided further. That the Secretary of War The same informant thus writes of him: "The may appoint and assign any non commission-General gained much reputation by his conduct at Gettysburg. No one could have acted with more coolness and courage. A ball passed through the top of his hat, just grazing his hair. By his conduct he secured a permanent place in discase contracted in said service, and the pay the affections of both officers and men; they now and abtowances of such mon compressioned see that although he is strict it is all for the best. and when they are expecting a fight no one will do for them as well as General Daniel." Referring to his death, the same writer, who is

until the Saturday following, when he died.

entirely unconnected with him, rewarks: "Gen. Daniel was highly appreciated by this army, and its leader, Gen. Lee; but especially was he dear to the soldiers from his own State. He had won golden opinions in this campaign, for the manner is which he had handled his troops, and it was acknowledged by those best qualified to judge, that his brigade was one of the best, it not the best disciplined in Gen. Lee's army. It has sustained itself with great credit, and although it is seldom referred to in the Richmond papers, none has won a brighter or more enduring fame. Just before Gen. Daniel's death, he, with Brigadier Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, was recommended for promotion by Gen. Lee. Two days after that sad event, Gen. Gordon received his commission as Major General, and, had Gen. Daniel been alive, he would doubtless have been promoted at the same time. An effort was also being made to form a North Carolina division, and to place him in command as Major General. Had such been fermed, his State would never have had cause to

be ashamed of it."

As a man, he was upright in all his transactions -impressed with the highest sense of nonor-strictly moral, and of a claracter unbiemished. His kindness of heart is best illustrated by the fact that while at home on furlough, about three months ago, he sold his surplus corn at \$10 per barrel to the jedigent families of soldiers and cause-his sense of duty would have induced him to render his services in any condition however humble. In a conversation with the writer, when he was last here, some reference was made to his promotion, he replied: "That he was not insensible to promotion - that he had been re ommended for it, but his purpose was to do his duty in any position to which he might be assigned-the promotion of others excited to him neither envy nor discontent, and he cared not who received the honors, provided we gained the fight." His whole military career was in keeping with these noble sentiments After he was carried off the field, some hope of recovery was held out to him: my duty-I do not fear death," And when awid the rearing of the guns, the moment of his dissohe asked; and when informed that the enemy had been driven back - "thank God for that," he re-

plied. They were his last words. In fifteen minntes thereafter he sank into the sleep of death. On the morning of this day, t e case containing his remains, decorated with flowers woven into the form of a battle-flag, and otherwise attisti-cally arranged, with all the kill which the taste and sympathy of woman could suggest, was feltowed to the Episcopal charch at this place, where the Rev. Mr. Lightburn biliciated, by a large number of those who knew him best and loved him most, their hearts filled with sadness for his childless and absent father, and for the deep affliction of her to whom so worthily was given his heart's best leve. He was buried by the sid of his departed relations, beneath the venerable oaks in the old churchyard here, where the dust of many other honored dead also reposes. When we womanly taste and sympathy pieced thereon beau-tiful wreaths, embernation of his heroism and

> For the Confederat PETERSBURG, Aug 8, 1864.

at Point Lookont, and are well:

Lieut. Jos. N. Spence. 8th N. C. Troops, " L. N. Simmons, " ... " Baker, " Jan Jan

". Thes. Shanoon, " " " " C. D. Roundtree," "

braver man or purer patriot."

E. A. Move. " A. H. Mansfield, " "

AILY CONFEDERATE

VOL. V.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE SECOND CON-GRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the city of Richmond. in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the second day of May, A. D., 186:, and ended on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of June, 1864.

CHAP. XLII .- An Act providing for the establishment and payment of claims for a certain description of property taken or informally impressed for the use of the army. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall be the dury of the Secretary of War to appoint and assign, in each congressional district and for each territory, an agent, not liable to military duty in the field, who shall, at stated times, in each county or parish, under the direction of the post quatermaster nearest to him, receive and take proof, under oath, in relation to all claims in said district for forage, provistons, cattle, sheep, hegs, horses, toules, teams and wagons heretofore furnished to the army by the owner, or heretofere taken or informally impressed for the use of the army and not yet paid for, by any officer in the military service, or by his order or direction, xpress or implied, from the use of the property, whether said officer be a line or staff officer, and whether he be a bonded officer or otherwise, and report the facts and transmit the evidence in each case to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, together with his opinion as to the justice and validity of the claim; and the said accounting officers ere hereby authorized to andit and control and order payment of such claims as appear to them to be equitable and just : Provided, That all such claims originating west of the Mississippi river shall be reported to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department established for the trans-Mississippi Department who are hereby authorized to audit, control and direct payment of the same in the same manner as the accounting officers of the Treasury east of the Mississippi river. And the said agent is hereby authorized, in taking testimony in regard to said claims, to administer oaths to witnesses, and, if he think proper, to the claimants themselves. The compensation allowed to said agent shall be ten dollars per day while actually engaged in the performance of the duries imposed on him by

ed officer or private to perform the duties uader this set who may be untit for active service in the field because of wounds received or and abowances of such non-commissioned officer of private, when so appointed and assigned, shall be the same as are allowed to persons so appointed who may not be liable to military service. * Sec. 2. This act shall cease fand determine

this act, and thirty cents per mile for every

War may assign to the duty herein mentioned

tion now allowed him by law, be entitled to

on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty five, east of the Mississippi river, and on the first day of May, eighteen hundred ans sixty-five, west of the Mississippi river; and all claims of the description aforeraid, not presented to the agest aforesaid prior to said dates at the respective places mentioned, shall not be entirled to the benefits of this act.

Approved June 14, 1864 CHAP XLIH :- An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new issue of notes and bonds. approved February seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty four.

The Congress of the Confederale States of America do enac!, That instead of six per cent. bonds, authorized to be issued to the States, under the twelfth section of the said act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to issue to any State which may desire the same, one-half of such amount as the said State is entitled to claim in treasury notes of the new issue, and the other half in other poor persons, while it was selling in his vicinity at \$75 and \$100, and his other surplus said six per cent. bonds; or, at the option of produce he sold in like proportion. No man was the State in coupon bonds, payable in twenty ever more deeply impressed with the justice of our years, with laterest, at the rate of four per years, with interest the rate of four per-cent. per annum, payable half yearly; the said feur per cent bonds not to be taxable either upon principal or interest; and this provision shall extend to any portion of the, amount which such State may be entitled to

Approved June,14, 1864.

The Charlotesville Chrolicle of Thesday gives the following description of the defences "I know," said he, "that I nust die-I have done of Mobile-the most prominent, but not the most important of which have, as aunounced within the part few days, tallen into the p wer of the enemy :

Fort Morgan distant thirty miles below the city, commands the main charnel from the Gulf to Mobile bay. It is situated on Mobile Point, towards Pensacola, on the mainland .-Capt. Ric aid L. Page, C. S. Navy-temporarily a Brigadier General in our army-is in command. He is an admirable officer. The fort is bomb proof, casemated with stone, and well-supplied with food, heavy artillery and munitions of war. It is one of the finest forts ever en cted by the United States Government. and was planned (we believe) by Napoleon's celebrated Engineer aide de camp, Gen Berpard, who entered the American army after had "smoothed down his lonely pillow," the same | the restoration of the Boursons, and was afterwards Secretary of War under Louis Palllippe. Admiral Forragut did not attempt, and of the sentiment then attered, "that Halifax could boast no nobler son, and the Confederacy no ran by it as he ran by Fort Jackson, port Hudson, and Vicksburg. His monitors are now attacking . For Powell, a sunken stenebattery-like Cronstadt in the Neva, and Fortress Cathoun in Hampton Roads-which MESSES. EDITORS: You will please insert the South-western entrage of Mobile Bay.—
in your paper for the information of the Farragut's fleet is inside the bay; but Canby's friends of the following officers, that they are troops are outside, on Dauphin Island. Transports carnot safely run by Fort Morgan .-Farragut is seeking to reduce Fort Powell, to enable Canby to dis-mbirk near the city, insead of marching from Poscagoula or Portersville. Fort Powell is very strong It was constructed by a gifted young officer of the Navy, who recently died while in command of the post-Lieut. W.n. Lewellyn

12-el gos was to tone considerated to as the constituents

relays ago, the Long was a lew yor by pra-

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864.

yowell, of Alexandria-and is regarded as a crowning evidence of his genius. It is not stated whether this battery is being attacked from the Bay side or from the Gulf. Several months ago, Admiral Parragut failed to damage it by a bombardment. His fleet was then outside of the Bay. We are not advised of its capacity to resist an attack from the Bay si le, or whether Farragut relies upon cutting off its supplies. Admirel Buchanen is a most vigilant officer. He doubtless obstructed the channel near the city, wherever it was practicable. Mobile bay is d'stant several miles from the city-probably beyond shelling range. The bay is sufficiently contracted near the bar to admit of the erection of battefies commanding it-the water being shoul on either side of the channel Vessels drawing over nine feet of water cannot cross the bar, when unobstructed. Farragut's vessels, however, may have been built for the purposenot the Hartford- and Brecklyn, which are men-of war, but the Penguin, and the light draught Monitors.

Our gunboats, especially the Tennessee. were well built, well manned, well commanded and well fought. But, they were greatly outnumbered, and the weight of metal overpowering. Farragut had seventoen ships of war. Some of them carried 15 inch gurs, throwing solid shot weighing 400 lts. each, which are irresistiable.

HATS! HATS!!

COR every two and a half pounds of clean and well washed WOOL, we will give a wool hat. Parties at a distance can send wool per Expre s to Franklinton. We will deliver the hats at that point, if desired.

Pacific Post Office, Frankfin county, N. C. July 28, 1864-0aw-4t*

For Sale. O'NE o' the most desirable situations in Greens-toro', North Carolina. Dwelling contains six rooms, stables large, other outhouses convenient, and in good order.

If necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining. D. W. C. BENBOW,

Greensboro,' N. C. aug 11-3tawtf Seasonable and Desirable Goods' AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

50 LBS Black and Coloned Flax Thread, 150 dem Conte's White Spool Cotton, 40 doz. Clark's assorted colors ditto, 500 gross shirt and coat rubber and pearl

buttons, 200 gross black and white paut buttons, 30 gress lasting coat and vest buttons, 200 gards lines, 150 yards black and white muslin gingham, 500 yards black and white calico, 1000 yards light colored, do, 560 yards colored and black alapaceas, 500 yards colored and black and white muslin, 49 dozen steel skirt springs, 2 pieces black broad cloth, 1 piece black cassimere, 11 pieces colored cassimere, 2 pieces silk popliz, 20 dezen gents' colored handkerchiefs, 4 pieces red and white flann-l, 30 pieces fine bleached cotton cloth; 35 coz. toilet soap, some very fine, Lead pencils, seda by the keg or pound, Steel pens and pen holders, .

25 oz. quinine; English paper, 20 dozen reller skins, Prime Rio Coffee, and many other goods, at small profits. JAS. Y. WHITTED & CO., Hillsboro', N. C.

40.000 white and colored envelopes,

AIRAM'S SALVE.

ITHIS Salve has been thoroughly tested for nany years, and is now offered to the public and the grantee that it possesses all the valuble bealing properties claimed for it. For all cats, bruises, burns, scalds, risings, felons. blisters, ulcers, excoriations, rising and gathered breasts, and for all wounds of every description, it will be found omineptly specessful in sflording relief and effecting a cure.

It is peculiarly adapted to wounds exhibiting symptoms of crysipelas.

Reference is made to the following persons who have used the Saire, and can testify to its healing powers ;- P. G. Snowden, Serg. P. A. C. S; Drs. Hanks and Berry, Pittsborough; Rev. Robert B. Sutton. Rector of St Bartholomews Church Pitts-borough; Hon. A. Rencher, Col. Henry A. London Dr. W. F. Harlice, member of Examing Board 7th Congressional District.
For sale by P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, and other Druggist in the State and

F. AIRAM, Pittsbore,' N. C. july 11-cod-13t

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

. IN REGARD TO THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2 They have been known for years and tested by thousands. 3. Five hundred persons are known to have been

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers. 5. Directions nd certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and

most respectable individuals. 6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis. &c. 7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from \$100 to \$200; they are the best plantation medi-

cine ever offered to the public. 8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and bundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners. 9. During the last quarter, 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina and one in No th Carolina-and some time ago over 3.700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one

town in Virginia Price, \$3 a bex: For \$30 a dozen boxes will be s nt to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS: Asheville, E. J. Aston, Lincolnton, S. P. Sher. Albemarle, J. M. Bivins, Pill, Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders, Charlotte, J. Nye Hutch-Pittsboro', J. Long, Raleigh, Williams &

" F. S. Carr, Haywood.
" P. F. Pescud, Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley, Concord, J. Reid, Rockingham, J. P. Nertham, Salisbury, Henderson & Enfield, J Coen, Fayetteville, N. A. Sted-Ennis, Shelby, R. Froneb Goldsboro', Lucas & Wadesboro', W. O. Benwhiteville, K. Haynes, Moore, Halifax, J. O'Brien, Headerson, Wyche & Wilmington, Walber

Co., Lexington, J. P. Stim- " H. McLin, GEOS JE W. DEEMS. son, Address, tuly 37 dtaw wulm Goldsbore', N. C. Leighthese e-oxiderations I six leave belie

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thinged in the fall of the Proposition 1864.

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controls of the tank. He was active transported with exclude from the exception con-

Piano Tuning and Repairing. DURING his vacation, the subscriber will be pleased to receive orders for Tuning and Repairing Pianos, from the citizens of Warrenton and the neighboring country.
TERMS-Half the price charged before the war,

if paid in previsions, or an equivalent in currency.

C. L. PETICOLAS. Refers to Mr. Andrew White, Mr. E. E. Parham, and Mr. Alex. Dunn. aug 15-2f*

EVERY BODY LOOK THIS WAY. LOUR, MEAL, CORN, BACON, MELLONS, &c., &c., for sale at.

W. W. WOODELS. 2 doors West of the Presbyterian Church, Releigh August 9, 1864. August 9-tf. Raleigh, August 9, 1864.

\$50 REWARD.

MY boy MACK has runaway. He left on Sunday evening last. I will give the above reward for his a perchension and delivery to me. Mack is about 19 years old, black complexion, weighs about 140 pounds, five feet three inches He may endeavor to make his way to the neighborhood of George W. Thomps n's, as his mother belongs to the estate of Peleg S. Rogers. july 29 tf JOHN O'RORKE.

BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES. WE have this day secured the services of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to upset and draw out old AXES. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

North State Iron and Bass-works, Raleigh August 12-d6t. WANTED.

a WET NURSE, white or colored, to take entire charge of the child. A good Seamstress and House Servant could be exchanged for the Nurse.

FOR AN INFANT, ONE MONTH OLD.

Apply at this office.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON. (OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.) Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and

aug 5 d6t*

from 3 to 6 p. m., unt. 1 1st October. aug 4-dtf Bonds for Sale. FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDE-

RATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS. PHESE BONDS present the greatest induce-I ments for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st. 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity. Apply to

ALLEN S. GIBBS. Agent Treasury Department. Wilmington, A. C.

Dr. Drem's Aspointments. The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund, will, if Providence permit, address the people as follows: August, 12th-Friday night, at Lenoir Institute.
13th and 14th-Saturday and Sunday, at

Rainbow Church 16th - Tuesday, at Marnett Court. 18th-Thursday, at Egypt. 21st-Sunday, at Carthage. 23rd-Tuesday, at Carthage, (Moore

25th-Thursday, at Zion Church, Mostgomery county. 28th-Sunday, at Pine Greve Church, Montgomery county.

30th-Tuesday, at Troy, Montgemery . .. At the churches he expects to preach, and at the other appointments deliver an address on the state of the country. The friends of the Orphan Fund are respectfully requested to make arrangements to send the Agent forward from place to

The Fayetteville Observer will please

HEAFQUAPTERS N. C. RESERVE, Kaleign, Aug. 6, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS)

That been reported to the Lientenant General Commanding Reserves, that deserters from the army are permitted to remain aumolested in certain counties of this State. It is bereby made the duty of the Senior Reserves, to apprehead and deliver wem to the nearest Military Commandant; and the Captains of the different companies are made and will be held strirtly responsible for the execution of this order, in their respective counties. By command of Lt. General Holmes.

JNO. W. IINSDALE. aug 8-7t A. A. General. Conservative, Faretteville Observer, Asheville News, Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Watchman,

copy seven times.

STRAY COW,

TITHE property of Edward Cantwell; strayed off on Sunday evening last. She is four or five years old, has no marks; white back and legs, with large brown spots on her flanks and body; came from Peterseurg. A liberal reward for her recovery, or any information leading thereto, will be paid on application to the editors of this paper.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

Notice. GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 12,) Greensbort', N. C., Aug. 2, 1864.

THE Medical Examining Board for furloughs and extensions, meet at this Hospital on Mondays and Fridays at 10 o'clock, a. m.
aug 10-twlm W. H. MOORE.
Sen. Surg. Ex. Board.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CONCERN OF ARENTS, NORFLEET A CO. is this day dissolved by the sale of Mr. Arent's interest to Mr. D. T. Williams. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against, the concern, will call on either party for settlement, for which purpose only, the name of the concern will be used.

GEO. ARENTS. HILL & NORFLEET.

NEW CONCERN .- The underso ned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & NORFLEET, for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Com-mission Business, and have taken the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Main and 13th streets. We shall be constantly supplied with the most choice brands of ob wing ard smoking tobacco, cotton yarns, domestic and woolen goods, direct from manufacturers of established reputation. Also, all classes of goods now to be had .-Consignees may rest assured of prompt and especial attention to their interests. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments in hand. Consignments of country produce will also be attended to and prompt returns made.

D. T. WILLIAMS,

N. M. NORFLEET.

Notice. - Having, in accordance with the above announcement, retired from the Auction and Commission Business, I return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal pat onage extended to me in my business connections heretofore in this city, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors to the new concern of Messrs. Williams & Norfleet.

GEO. ARENTS. Richmond, Va., adg 11-10t

and and automa end of ten of our say get

of the More, serlings made a similar storigs

VOL. I-No. 173.

Treasurer.

Office Raleigh & Gaston B. R. Co'py,

RALEIGH, July 7, 1864. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,

jul 8 dtf.

Treasurer

Negroes and Foundryman Wented. OFFICE OF THE LCCKVILLE MINING AND MANUFAC-

LOCKVILLE, Chatham county, N. C. WANTED immediately, by this Company, THIRTY GOOD NIGROES-cheppers presered: We also wish to employ a white FOUN-DRYMAN, who can take the intire control of a cold blast charceal Furnace. For one well quali-fied; steady employment will be given. Apply to me at once, at the Endor Furnace, or address me there, via Fayetteville, N. C.
july 25-d10t W. S. DOWNER, Supt.

SHOE MANUFACTORY! am constantly Manufacturing at Thomasville, North Carolina. LADIES'

LACE BOOTS. Made of the finest French Call Skin, with Morocco tips and eyeletts-LADIES' FRENCH CALF GAITERS.

GENTLEMENS' do Boots, Do Kip Brogan Shoes. Da Heavy Negro Brogans Address me at Greensboro'. N. C. aug 2 d26t

A. A. WILLARD. Confederate Taxes!

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES

for the year 1864. At-Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. 1st, 2nd and 3rd September. Banks, Monday. Barney Jones'. Tuesday. āth . 44 Lashley's Koads, Wednesday, 7th Green Level, Thursday, Morrisville, Friday, 9:5 Busbee's. Monday, 12:h Hood's Tuesday, Wakefield, Wednesday, 13th 14th · Rolesville, Thursday, .46 lith Forestville, riday, leth Dunnsville, Saturdar, Laws'. Tuesday, Oak Grove, Wednesday, 17th 20th

G. W. Thompson's Thursday, 22nd to The tax-payers of the County are hereby notitied to attend at the times and places above stated, nearest their respective residences, and furnish to the Assessors a correct list of the following susjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864 :

Land, number of seres and value is 1860. Slaves, nember, sex, age, and Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets, and value in 1860. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Goats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Cern, Wheat. Oats. Eve. Buck-wheat. Rice, Polatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Groundpros, Beans, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molatses; Bacon, Lard. Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on the 17th day of February, 1864, and not necessary for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of bushels and their value respectively,

must be stated separately.

Houseko d and Kirchen Eurniture. Applitural implements, Mechanical Tools, and himself instruments, and their value in 1860. Carriages, Carts and Wagons, Drays, &c., and value in 1860. Books, Maps, Paivings, Pictures, tationery, &c. and value in 18.0. Property of all Corporations, Joint Stock Companies and Associastions, Gold and Silver cein, Gold dust, and Gold or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent eredits. Bank Bills; and all other papers issued as our ency, (exclusive of non-interest bearing confederate Treasury Notes, and employed in a taxed busin ss.) Value of all moneys beld abro d, and bills of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property not enumerated above, and not exempt from taxation. Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco purchased since the 1st of January, 1862, must be listed at the amount paid for them. The Bacon will also be listed ...

M. A. BLEDSOE, Assessors.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SCAR! DURSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court. roade at Raleigh, June term, 1864, the un-dersigned, e scuto of the late Wm. M. Carson, will expose to public sale, at the Court House door, in Marien, McDawell county, North Carolina, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September next, a very desirable TRACT OF LAND, lying on Berch Creek, adjoining the Pleasant Gardens, including the late residence of said deceased, containing about seven hundred acres, about one hundred and twenty five series of which is good bottom, and in a high state of cultivation. There is on the place a farge and comfortabe brick house with seven rooms and all the neces ary outbuildings, including a Grist Mill and Saw Mill, and several bundred choice fruit trees. Also an undivided half interest in four hundred and twenty acres adjoining the above, one huncred and hity acres of which is bottom. At the same time and place I will sell, as administrator of Wm. L. Carson, deceased, under an order of the County Court, an undivided kalf interest in what isknown as the Gibb's place, adjoining the Brick House place, containing about five hundred a res, and sixty acres, adjoining the same, lying on the Chestnut branch, and are hundred acres lying on the Pole Bridge branck. Also an undivided onesixth interest in the Fork place, lying on the north fork of the Catawba river, containing about six bundred acres; and an undivided one-fourth in terest in about two hundred and fifty acros of wood land, adjoining the town of Marion. For any further information about the property, call on or address the sutseriber at Marion, North Carolina.

TERMS made known on day of sale. Executor of Wm. M. Carson, dec'd, and administrator of Wm. L. Carson, dec'd. aug 12 di2t

Notice. RICHMOND AND BANVILLER, R., SCPERINTENDENT, & OFFICE. Richmond, July 29, 1864.

WANIED.—A Master Machinist. Persons applying will be required to give good references. CHAS. G. TALCOTT, aug 3-6124 Wanted To Hire by the MONTH, or for the balance of the year, a good WASHER and IRONER. For further particulars, enquire

Large Sale of Wire at Auction. ON THURSDAY, the 18th of August, we will sell, at auction, 205 Roles of Imported Iron Wire, asso; ted sizes, from No 5 to 15. This will efford Tinners and others a rare opportunity to

sapply themselves.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,

Charcoal! WE wish to contract for 5,000 bushels Charcoal. HECK, BRODIE & CO. Raleigh Bayonet Manufactory.

Postponement of Sale. THE SALE advertised to take place on the 34 of August at Elias & Cober's Store, is postpened (in conrequence of unavsidable circumstances,) until the 25th of August, at wh' ch time it will certainly come off.
aug I oawids S. A. HARRIS, Auet'r.

The Hound L. Vallacingbare & arrestin

of to deliver up adapted at Venung . Crawford

county, Penn., so the Milital Seglember . . .

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ABVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inscrted at THREE oollans per square of ten lives (or less) for each insertion. arriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be ex ecuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

> Sorghum Boil rs. FOR SALE.

am Manufecturing Builers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.
P. T. NORWOOD. Releigh, July 22

THE subscriber will sell the above form on I which he lives, about one wile from Brink. leveille, and thirteen from Littleton, containing 204 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation, the balance principally is heavy original growth, lying on Little Fishing Creek and Bear Swamp, which afford a superior water-power. Also five hogsheads good tobacco.
P. W. YARRELS,

MOUNTAIN HOME.

Brinkley Mile, N. C. aug 12-6t*

ABOLPH COHN. add Andresta WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE. AND I FEEL W BEEN ST

Commission Merchant, GOLDSBORO', N. C. LIBERAL advancements made on Produce con-signed to me. july 14, 1864—d3m.

THE SAPONA : CANE MILL IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDING SORGHUM.

YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, encohomy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, herizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120

gallons, for sale. Address
SAPONA IRON CO., N. B. - Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville en N. C. Railroad.

july 21 WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, RALRIGE, JULY 2, 1864. AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cetton Yara for Weel, upon the fellowing

terms, viz; One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one brack for four pounds unwashed.
Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places : Oxford, Torboro'. Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro'. Asheville.

Pittsboro' Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colorain, and at this place; rsons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately. I hope the people will ratriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Treops. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

july 8-140-tf . or one long carbon coules NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE. W. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a. Oneral Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

june 23 1 27-4t Stolen. PROM THE FXCHANGE HOTEL, Raleigh, on the 22nd of June last, one Gold Thimele, marked A. L., also a pair of Penril and J. tt Ean-

TUCKER, ANDREWS A CO.

nixas, with bair encased. Any information left at TitlS OFFICE, leading to the recovery of said articles, will be liberally rewarded. july 21-d26t

TO REAT. I'WO good sized FURNISHED ROOMS, bedroom and parlor, with attendance of a servant if desired,—for single gent emen only. Mrs. McKETHAN.

Wilmington St., opposite Capital Square. SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 14 and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by

LOANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE PIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CUR-

july 2 1°5 dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

RENCY LAW. Deposites on call will be received by the Trees. urer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charle-ton and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum; and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the

said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.
G. A. TRENHOLM,

Secretary of the Treasury. Tand julg 27-61f Riegnend, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPO ITARY,) RALFIGH, N. C., Just 26th, 1864. H Ctd ERS of eight and seven per cent, certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates is ued. by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bends. The coupons thereon.

due Japuary first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have beretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this etice in future. Holders of any Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depositary.
C. B. HARRISON,

C. S. Depositary. Conservative copy till forbid. Riclimond. July 28, 1864.

TIAXED TREASURY NOTES. In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUT-STANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the different States, are bereby authorized to receive the said notes, except the \$100 notes, at 66% per centum on deposit, issuing for same Certificates

of Loan. upon hypothecation of ron-taxable bonds. "he said certificates to be payable on domand, after the expiration of ninety days. And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 60% per centum. G. A. TRENHOLM,

ang 4-codist Secretary of the Treasury. grant allering bloods segbal mo-build? is secret' association. They should way the project the illegality of extra achieful whos should instruct them now that each

rate on to considence at pulbaid for and a

EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1864.

Every day brings to light some new retrax it out of the order of "Heroes of America." and every man who renounces the organization, denounces it as an unpatriotic and dengerous society, and all express shame and sorrow that they ever were led into it, and all attribute their fully to being misled by some other more ariful than themselves. Yet every man who has yet come out of it, preachers and all, have tried to hold back as much as they could, about its origin, purposes and conduct; and to lefout no more than is suffl cient, in their opinion, to extricate them from a situation of individual hazard.

In many instances, this organization has carried the election in particular counties, and in some, initiated and initiating "Heroes" themselves have been elected.

Each day, too, furnishes evidence of the evil tendency of this tory association. Deser ters fill the woods in this State in unheard of numbers. In some localities they are organ ized-have disarmed the citizens and armed themselves, and milia and Home Guard offi cers connive, too frequently, at their misdeeds, Murder and robbery are their constant performances, and their boldness has reached such a pitch that they have just fought a battle with a company of Home guard, or senior reserves, in the county of Moore. A Home guard officer, on a recent investigation, admitted his bligation, as a "Hero," to protect a deserter; and his is the case of many.

Now we should like to know how long is this disgraceful condition of things to breed over the State? There is unemployed force enough in the State to sweep the last foostep of a deserter from her soil. We have been informed, however, that the efficiency of the Adjutant General's Department is impaired by the act of legislation which would seem to fa cilitate desertion, rather than prevent it.

We do not wonder at any allegation that may be made against the last Legislature .-God ferbid that this State should ever look upon its like again; and we earnestly hope that those of its niembers who are reinrued, have some back new men, having learned something by their late contact with the people, so that their vision is no longer limited to catch penny tirades on "civil liberty," never yet endangered, save by their excess of care for it, but their views more broad, comprehensive and embolic, with less of "rationalism," which savors of Yankeed om, and mare of true, genuine conservatism, which is emblematic of the Seutherner, socially and po-

We are pleased to discover an evidence of this better disposition in the article of the Conservative of Saturday morning, wherein the expectation is expressed that all the mem. bers of that party will give "tangible proof an konest determination to sustain ti-Confederate government in all rightful and constitutional measures for prosecuting the war until our independence shall have been established." If Governor Vance and his party friends do this, they will realize the wishes of those thousands of unselfish patriots who yielded political and party feeling, and voted earnestly for him upon his reelection. This same body "declares their willingness and purpose to give his administration a cordial and hearty support" in all measures whose-tendency will be to place the State and the Confederacy side by side-mu tual helps in accomplishing the great objects of the war-the independence of the nation and the salvation of the South.

· But this help is not to be furnished by theory, but by practice; and the first act will be to reduce to abject subjugation, or drive out of the State, any disturbing disloyal element, and make loyalty the condition of citizenship in North Carolina

In order to effect this desirable end, the Judges, the military authorities, and the Legislature must bear their parts. When the law is obscure, the Legislature must make it plain; when the military department needs strength, the Legislature must furnish it: and the strength so furnished must be employed, not in a sleepy, drowsy, inert style, but with energy-vim-effect.

And lastly, the Judges now beginning to ride their fall circuits, must not be concent to "stick it like flugen" to poor devils who assault and batter each other's bones; but they must see that the requirements of the law are all put in force.

First-that every lawyer who appears at their bar to practise, is a loyal member of the court, sworn to allegiance in conformity to law. It is not enough for a Judge to suppose this; because the Judges new know that criminal omissions have occurred in this

Second -It is the duty of the Judge to see, that if such oath has been taken and violeter by a member of the bar, who has been guilty of gross disloyalty, that such member show cause why he should not be refused an apa pearance before the courts as counsel, for such offence; and further, that he have due trial

Third-our Judges should give in charge this secret association. They should warn the people of the illegality of extra-judicial eaths; should instruct them now that such oaths are not binding in conscience or morals;

and the grand jurors should be instructed diligently to examine after these hidden "berocs," and bring them to court.

There is a wide field for improvement in North Carolina. The people have nobly done their part towards its cultivation. They are far in advance of their representatives. We hope these latter will hasten their gait, and catch up.

Joyous will be the day, when North Carolina, thoroughly herself in all her purity, shall present to the nation a model appearance of true loyal unanimity. It will be the fittest testimonial she can offer to her soldiers for their heroic valor.

More of the Same.

Another serious consequence, besides those mentioned by us a day or two ago, resulting from the return of deserters to communities from which they have been unwillingly carried is, that the loyal, true mea of the community are deterred from aiding in re-arresting them, knowing that they will fall under the ban of their wrath, and that their lives and their property and the lives of their families will at all times be in peril of their malignant revenge. We are told that in p rtions of the State where deserters abound, that it is as much as a man's life is worth, for him to be engaged in arresting deserters and recusant conscripts. Those who are caught soon make their escape and return to their old haunts; and the burning barn, the slaughtered stock, the murdered victim in his bed at home or on the road side, attest the intensity of their batred and the malignity of their re-

Again-not only the scamps alluded to themselves, but their fathers and other kindred at home, partaking of the blood thirsty revenge of their sons and friends, and being withal despisers of the Southern cause, espouse their quarrel and visit vongeance upon all who have been instrumental in their arrest. There should be something done to relieve community of these dangerous, polluting characters. They are generally old men, and though ignorant and depraved, have considerable influence over the young men of the neighborhood with whom they come in contact. These they learn to hate the governmentthey instil into heir minds that it is an oppressive tyranny that drags them from home off into the army, and by all their wicked arts they succeed in inducing them to believe that it is right to avoid being placed in the service of their country, and are taught to look upon every man who advises them to loval duty, as their worst enemy, seeking their ruin and

These maracters ought not to be allowed to remain in the South. Their sympathies and feelings are with the north, and they should be required to go to their yankee brethren for protection and support. There are men in some counties who are known to have harbored vankee officers, and assisted them in recruiting soldiers not two hundred miles from the capital of the State; and when two of these vankee recraiting officers were arresrested, they were allowed by the guard on the cars to harangue them and all who wouldlisten, on the " shame of breaking up the best government the world ever saw."

So great and insufferable are the outrages practiced by the characters above referred to. that unless put cut of the way of doing harm. the true men of the country will have to league together for their own pretection and

From Petersburg.

The last copy of the Express received, confirms previous reports of the removal of a large number of the enemy's forces from around Petersburg. It says that when the enemy were disc vered, moving large bidies of infantry to the rear, that our forces having put an effective 64-pounder into position on the centre, opened on the moving masses with shell and solid shot, and greatly facilitated their movements. The heavy missiles oursting and crushing in their midst, gave powerful impetus to their lecomotion, and and they more than "double-quicked" it from

The Court of Inquiry which assembled at the Headquarters of Grant near City Point, to investigate the cause of the terrible castigation administered by Mahone, has decided that on account of the illegality of its appointment it had no power to examine witnesses or go into the merits of the question. The matter has, therefore, been referred back to Gen. Meade, and it is stated that he in ends preferring charges against Burnside, wh in that event, will have to be tried by court mar-

Accounts directly from the enemy's lines represent, that nobody was to blame on that disastrous occasion, but Grant .-He had so repeatedly led his men to defeat and slaughter, that on the 30th ult., they were totally demoralized, and no amount of coaxing and even menacing could induce them to charge our troops after the first bloody repulse. They had tried that nerilous business before, and there is no truer neage, than that which tells us, "a burnt child dreads the fire."

The accidental explosion of the enemy's Ordnance Depot at City Point, on Tuesday, is represented to have been a much more "magnificent" affair, to use the enemy's own term, than the mine explosion on the 30th ult. The earth was jarred for miles around, and vessels on the water rocked to and fro from the ffects of the concussion. Over one hundred Yankees, white and black, were killed and wounded, and several thousand of the same species were very badly frightened. Grant seems to have a singular misfortune hovering about him in regard to the explosion of ordnance. An accident precisely similar occurred at Vicksburg-a steamer, loaded with ordnance stores, having been blown up, which involved a great loss of life.

The Hon. C. L. Vallandigham is announced to deliver an address at Venango, Crawford county, Pean., on the 10th of September.

MeBILE, August 9, 1864. Hon. S. R. Mallory, Sec'y of the Navy:

The enemy steamed in through the main entrance with four monitors and about sixteen heavy vessels of war. The Tecumseh, Commander T. A. M. Craven, was sunk, with nearly all her crew, and also senther gunboat, the Phillips, which I subsequently burned. The Richmond, Hartford and Brooklyn, in line of battle, followed by the remainder of the fleet, pushed by Fort Morgain under full headway, where they were encountered by the Tennessee, Morgan, Gaines and Selma. The Tennessee and the other vessels steamed in close range of the advancing force, and poured a heavy fire into the leading ships, After a desperate engagement between the fleets the Gaines retired to Fort Morgan in a sinking condition; the Selma, cut off, surrendered, and the Morgan escaped to Fort Morgan. The Tennessee, so far uninjured, steamed towards the whole fleet, and, after an obstinate fight, surrendered; her rudder disabled, her smoke stack carried away, and, as we suppose, her crew in an exhausted and smothering condi-

severely wounded by a splinter in the leg : two killed and several wounded among her crew. On the Gaines, two killed and two wounded On the Morgan, one wounded. On the Selma, eight killed, [including her executive efficer, Lieut J. H. Comstock,] and seven wounded. The enemy suffered severely, and he requested permission to bury bis dead.

Respectfully. G. W. MARRISON, C. S. N. COMPARISON OF FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE

NAVAL FORCES ENGAGED. Federal Force. Hartford, [flag ship] screw sloop 20 guns Winnebago, two-turret menitor 4 guns Cnickasaw. Tecumsob, one-turret 2 guns Richmend, screw sloop, 1st class 18 do.24 guns Brooklen, 2d class 12 guns Monongahela,14 guns do. Lackawana,10 guns Oneida,13 guns do. Ossippee, Glena, Generes. Metacomet, double-ender, side-wheel...10 guns10 guns Sebago, 8 guns Port Royal. do. 9 Conemaugh, Kennebec, screw gunboat 6 guns Penola, 4 guns Irasca, 4 guns 5 guns Glazgow, tug..... 2 guns Jesamine, tug...... 2 guns Buckthorne, tug..... 2-guns 28 vessels. Confederate Force.

Four vessels. The foregoing official report of G. W. Harrison, commanding Confederat States Navy, shows the daring and desprate nature of the fight near Mobile Bay, which resulted in the wounding and capturing of Admiral Buchanav, and the loss of three out of the four vessels of

Tennessee, iron clad ram 6 guns

Morgan, side wheel gunboat 10 guns

Selma, side-wheel gunboat 6 guns

It is impossible to compare the forces engaged, without being struck with the inordinate disparity in favor of cur enemies. And if mere pride were to be indulged, our gratification would overflow. But it is a question, whether such an enjoyment were prudent as it was beli. Of course, with the limited lights before us, we are not at liberty to call in question the conduct of military leaders on the spot, whose judgement is entitled to respect. But we frankly confess, we do not see why our

few vessels should be put to so hazardous a test in the very beginning, before the forts had essayed their strength. In points of policy, and for the defence of Mobile, it seems to us that the more appropriate station for our fleet would have been inside the bar, in that narrow channel, where the numerous vassels of the foe could not come abreast, when the inequality of calibre and of aurabers could be diminished by the advantages of the posttion. If this battle was fought to show that Confederate sailors have the pluck and know how to hazard life, then it was glerious, and will receive the world's admiration, like to the affair of the Alabama. But if it made a part of the defence of the city, then, from our standpoint, we cannot see that the time and place and manner of the fight were well

Keeping Down the Prices.

When the Commissioners of Virginia, in their Schedule, fixed the prices of preduce, &c., the Farmers of that patriotic old State were among the first to speak out against the high prices affixed, and to call for a reduction. Mr. Trenholm, the Secretary of the Treasury. who is from South Carolina, calls the attention of the farmers of that State to the creditable action of the Virginia farmers, and appeals to them to pursue a like liberal and patriotic course. He says \$2 per bushel for wheat and \$1 for corn, in other States, would not be any lower than the rates fixed for Virginia under existing circumstances.

Are not the farmers of North Carolina as patriotic and generous as those of other States? A reduction in the price of their products, will effect a corresponding reduction in the price of articles they have to ouy, and the good old maxim of "live and let live" be re-established.

TO ABSENTEES FROM GEN. BARRINGER'S CAVALRY. - We call the attention of all abentees from Gen. Barringer's Cavalry Brigade, to General Order, No. 22, to be found in this paper. Officers and men absent without proper leave, who do not report immediately, will be at once arrested or reported, and dealt with summarily.

GEN. JOHNSON'S ESCAPE - When the rebel General Bradley Johnson, says the Washington Star, was captured by Averill, he were no insignia of his rank. It was only known after his escape that he was among the prisoners captured. This is the second time, says the Star, he has made a similar escape.

Habeas Corpus.

Wm. H Cunninggim, vs. Peter Mallett. P. H. WINSTON, R. G. LEWIS. ? Counsel for Petitioner.

This is a proceeding under a writ of habeas corpus, in which the petition, return and proof, present the following case:

The petitioner is, and has been for five or six years, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, duly licensed as such, according to the rules of his church -It is a part of the discipline of this church that the license of a local preacher must be given by the Quarterly Conference, and signed by the President of the Conference, and must be renewed every écclesiastical year. A local preacher is a min ster of his church, and his duty is to preach and perform such other duties as may be assigned by his presiding Elder or preaches in charge; but until he is ordained as a deacen, he cannot administer the sacraments of his church. He is not ettitled to any salary or pay for preaching. of for the performance of his other ministerial On the Tennessee, Admiral Buchanan was day of February last, and has been ever since that time, located at the city of Raleigh, and has been constantly and regularly engaged in preaching every Sunday, alternately, to two congregations in the country near the city, and at the hospitals, and also performing other ministerial duties, by attending classmeetings, &c., all under the superintendence of Dr. Craven, his preacher in charge. He has received no salary or pay from his church or his congregations, but has supported himself from the income of a hotel in the city of Raleigh, of which he is the owner and manager. .

Having been enrolled as a conscript and carried to Comp Holmes, the petitioner claims to be discharged under an act of the Confederate Congress, ratified on the 17th day of February, 1864, which grants an exemption from military service in the army of the Consederate States, to "every minister of religion authorized to preach according to the rules of his church, and who at the passage of this act, shall be regularly employed in the discharge of his ministerial duties." The commandant of conscripts for this State denies his right, and insists upon retaining him in custody as a conscript under a regulation adopted by the Bureau of Conscription, to the following effect: "If the party is a regular licensed minister authorized to preach according to the rules of his sect, and that is his only business, he is entitled to exemption. If, however, he depends for support on any other business, even if he should preach regniarly, he is not entitled to exemption. That the case of the petitioner is obviously with-

in the letter of the act of Congress, cannot be

denied. He is, according to the polity of his

church, a minister of religion duly authorized

to preach and he was at the time of the pas-

sage of the act of Congress regularly employed

in the discharge of this ministerial duties .-

He is, therefore, entitled to be exempted from performance of military service, unless the Bureau of Conscription is authorized, by law, to make a regulation other than that prescribed in the act of Congress, by which he shall be held as a conscript; or in construing the words of the act, the Bureau has adopted a construction which is in acordance with its spirit, though no: within its strict letter. I cannot find in the set any authority conferred upon the Bureau of Conscription to frame egulations upon this subject; and I cannot suppose that it sets up a claim to an independent power of legislation. In making provision for earrying the act into effect. the Bareau must ascertain its meaning, and in doing so, must necessarily put a construction upon its language. That construction. though, is not conclusively binding upon the persons upon whom the act is to eperate, for hey have an undoubted right to appeal to the courts of law for redress, and it is the decisions of such courts alone which can finally settle the disputed point. The true and only enquiry before me, then, is, whether the Burean of Conscription has adopted the proper construction of the act in question, according to the intention of those who framed it-that is, according to the reason and spirit of it? I have already remarked that the case of the petitioner is obviously within the letter of the act of Congress. This being so, it is incumbent upon the government to show that it is not also within its reason spirit, for it is the first among the fundamental rules for the interpretation of aws, to construe words in their usual and most known signification. If the words be dubious, then we may resort to other means for ascertaining the will of the Legislature ; emong which is that of considering the reason and spirit of the law, or the cause which moved the Legislators to enact it .- See. 1 Blac. Com 59 and 61. Supposing, then, that there is seme dubiousness in the meaning of the act under consideration, let us enquire what was the motive which induced the members of Congress to pass it? About that there cannot be the slightest doubt. Most manifestly, it was to afford to all who should not be called into the field to the men, women and children who should remain at home, the services of all the ministers of religion, of every grade in every denomination, who were duly authorised to preach, and who, when the act was passed, were regularly employed in the discharge of their ministerial duties. Can any good reason be given why these ministrations may not be useful, and productive of much good, though rendered by unpaid ministers ? In the eclesiastical polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the local preschers form, as I learn, the most numerous class of their ministers. They occupy an important, though it may be an humble field of labor, and are deemed essential in the scheme of that church, as furnishing the means whereby "the poor have the gespel preached to them." The fact that they take nothing from the coffers of their church for their support, renders that body much more able to sustain those who are labering in the higher grounds of the ministry. These unpaid ministers are thus enabled to effect much good both by what they do and by what they abstain frem doing. In working for nothing of an earthly nature and supporting themselves, they give [as well said by Messrs. Winston and Lewis the counsel for the petitioner] an illustrions example in St. Paul, the greatest preacher whom the world has ever known, who worked with his own hands at his occupation of a tent-maker, that his support might not be a burden to the churches at Corinta and Ephesus -See Paley's Horae Paulinalea, ch. 3, No. 6. Has this great apostle ever been considered as having forfeited any of his rights as a preacher by reason of such forbearance and self denial? On the contrary, has he not furnished to all succeeding ages an additional proof of the divinity of his mission and of the sincerity of his devotion to it, by showing that amidst the severest of trials, persecutions and afflic tions, he labered not for the riches and heners of this world, but fer the temporal and eternal good of his fellow men, and for that crown of glory which his faith assured him was laid up for him in heaven?

From these considerations I am led to believe the ground upon which the Bureau of Conscrip tion would exclude from the exemption contained in the act of the 17th February, 1864, that class of preachers to which the petitioner belonge, was not within the contemplation of

Congress, and ought not, therefore, to centrol the decision of the question new before me.

But there is, no doubt, another class of ministers of religion, having authority from their respective sects to preach, to whom it might, perhaps, .be properly applied. I a - lude to those ministers of different denomination who, being in affluent circumstances, preach occasionally and' from time to time as their ministerial services may be required, without receiving any compensation therefor. In analogy to the case of Grantham, 9 Jones 73, in which it was decided that under the act of the 11th Oct 1862, a mechanic was not entitled to exemption from military service unless he followed a trade as his regular occupation and employment, and not when he worked at it only occasionally and at odd times, it may be that such ministers of religion should not be exempted under the act of February 1864. Cases of this latter kind were probably in the minds of the Bureau of Conscription, when they adopted the regulation to which I have referred. But it is manifest that this class obcases differs essentially from that in which the petitioner is embraced.

We have in this State an act which requires that the rites of matrimony shall be perfermed by Justices of the Peace, or by ordained ministers of the gospel of every denomination."-See Rev. Code of 1856, ch 68, sec. 1-2. I feel quite sure that there is not a Judge in the land who would for a moment himself feel at liberty to decide that a marriage was void, because the ceremony had been celebated by an ordained minister who depended for support upon some other business than that of his ministry.

The conclusion to which I have . come in favor of the petitioner, derives additional support from the fact that under the act of Oct. 1862, which is almost in the precise terms of the last act, no person holding the same position ir his church as that occupied by the petioner, has, so far as I have heard, ever been enrolled and called into the military service

as a conscript. My order is that the petitioner be discharged, and that his costs be paid by the de-WM. H. BATTLE, J. S. C. Chapel Hill, Aug. 8th, 1864.

North Carolina Election. The greatest moral triumph of this war has

inst been gained in the election of Gov. Vance in North Carolina.

· The principles distinctly set forth and announced to the people of that State by the press and the orators sustaining Mr. Holden were peace upon the basis of individual State action; opposition to the President and his Administration in every sense of that word; and a general denunciation of the war. The party opposing the Holdenites, with Gov. Vance as the leader, sustained the Administration, the war, and the policy of the Government in its conduct of the war-looking for peace, not through separate State action, but as the result of a vigorous prosecution of the conflict.

The result of this election, as we remarked above, is a great moral triumph for our young Confederacy. It is the people of North Car. elina, rising en masse, that people who, by the action of such men as Mr. Holden and thebitter and audacious sheets which have susained his course, have, as a community, been calumniated throughout the South as wanting in loyalty to the principles involved in their secession from the United States, these people have crushed the agitators and half traiters, and have sent forth greeting to her sisters in this glerious struggle, that "her flag is still there"-yes, everywhere, from mountain top to valley, from valley to sea-coast, and from sea-coast to pattle-field.

They have not only elected Gov. Vance, but they have illustrated to the people in the Confederacy and in the United States, that the principles which impelled them to leave the old Union of their fathers to save spotless the honor of the State, are still fresh and vivid in their minds, and that they have no inclina tion to listen to, or telerate the opponents of our young and vigorous Government. They have declared in favor of the course of the present Administration, and in favor, of an earnest and determined prosecution of this war, as the only mode of securing an enduring peace with all the rights of a Confederacy of individual nationalities, fully recog-

nized. It is a gratification, since the result of this election has so well sustained the action of the State in 1861, that this political canvass occurred. It is the first election in the South since the inauguration of the war, where the plain question of whether the war shall be sustained, has been brought before the people; and it is still more gratifying that this canvass should take place in North Carolina; that land heretofore known ast the Rip Van Winkle of States and the home of discontent. But no longer to be known as sach, for this people have proven themselves to be fully awake to all the interests of the Confederacy, and to every sentiment of every true Southern heart.

This election has demolished the "Georgia Platform," if that delectable subterfuge ever had a real, live existence, which we much doubt. It has also most completely over whelmed these fearful individuals throughout the Confederacy, who for the want of a better bone of contention, seized upon the suspension of the privilege of the writ of Habeas Coupus as the point d'appui for a general assault upon the Administration. In fact it is the vote of a whole people sustaining and endorsing President Davis and the Confederate

How utterly contemptible now seem the little "Trays, Blanches Sweethearts," and all that tribe of barkers at the Administrationthose public preachers about the usurpation of our liberties by a home government, when we are seeking liberty from a foreign one!!

North Carolina has developed the true sentiment of the people of the Confederacy; they have had it written down on the records of the State and announced to the world; it will be the same verdict which would come up from the people of Georgia and of every other State, were the judgment asked to morrow.

The moral weight of this North Carolina election is not only felt here, but will have a powerful induence in the United States. It will discourage the war party and give force to the argument of the peace men in their Presidential canvass. In Europe, also, it will be felt and acknowledged. In fact, it has finally broken the back of the Seward lie, that there are thousands of men in the Southern States for peace and a restoration of the Union upon any terms. They are not here, at least, not in North Carolina.

All honor to the old State; a double health to the people who made the Mecklenburg declaration of independence in the eighteenth century, and the verdict for the battle for liberty in 1864. - Augusta (Ga.) Constitution-

James A Long, Esq., a prominent and most cetimable citizen of Greensboro', died a few days ago. Mr. Long was a lawyer by profession and at one time was editor and part owner of the Greensbore' Patriot.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered eccording to act of Congress in the year 1863, by S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETEKSBURG, Aug. 14 .- The enemy crossed division of cavalry and perhaps some infantry to he north side of James river last night, supposed to be only a demonstration while the real blow, if any is intended, will be struck some where else. Heavy cannonading has been heard here for the last two days. It proceeds from an engagement between our river batter es and the enemy's gun

The enemy are attempting to cut a canal across. Dutch Gap or Turkey Bend, twenty miles below Richmond, at a place where the river is seven miles wide and three quarters of a mile across. Our river hatteries opened upon the enemy's working parties, and their gunboats responded without The enemy is cutting a canal to flank some of.

our batte ies near Chaffin's Bluff on the north sides of Jame iver from Petersburg. Some little cannonading and picket firing but matters compara-[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.--About six o'clock this evening considerable musketry and connorading sprung up all along the lines and was parti-cipated in by both sides. Nothing more however, than the discharge of wet guns and small arms by both parties after the rain which passed over the city.

From the North.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 14 .- The Herald of the 11th contains five columns of the proceedings of a great mass meeting to nominate McClellan fer President. One hundred thousand people pres-

The Queen of England in proreguing Parliament, declared the purpose of her Government to adhere to its neutrality policy.

The Herald says that Grant, when he visited Washington, left the arms of the Potomac commanded by Butler, and intimates that Grant

wants Meade removed.

The Herald says if Staunton is removed, Butler will be Secretary of War.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, August 15. Baltimore papers of the 13th have been received. Nothing definite, from the Shenandoah valley. It is belived that Early is retreating before superior forces advancing against him. A telegram from New York reports the capture and destruction of seven vessels about sixty miles south east Sandy Hook, by a new Confederate steamer called the Tallahassee. An arrival at New Orleans brings a report, that the Confederates are in strong force outside of Algiers and were fortifying their position with the intention of making it a base of operations. Guerrillas continue very active in Kentucky. Stanton has not resigned, but says having been solicited to accept office, he will not voluntarily relinonish it.

Petitions are circulating in Ohio and other States, requesting a postponement of the draft until an attempt be made by negotiation to secure peace based on the Constitution and the Union. The Herald thinks the time has arrived when the

advantageously open the door to armistice and a Convention of all the States. It advises Lincoln to send three Commissioners to Richmond. The Paris Presse, under reserve, announces the conclusion of peace betweeny German and Den-mark-terms unknown. Confederate loan still advancing. United States stocke still further de-

From Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 15 .- At a late . Bour yesterday evening the enemy attempted to drive in our pickets on the centre. After a sharp skirmish, they were repulsed. Desultory aring along the lines throghout the night and to-day. But few shells thrown into the city since they had the scriptual quotation from Hebrew's posted on them. A body of the enemy's cavalry dashed into Decatur this p.-m. and moved in the direction of Cobb's mills. A small force of infantry are reported in Decatur. Their actions indicate another movement on our right. Lively skirmishing going on in our centre this evening.-at any time since the siege began.

DIED.

In this city, on Monday morning, August 15th, 1864, MOLLIE GORMAN, second daughter of John and Virginia C. Nichels, aged five years,

"She came a star of purest ray, To love terrestrial given; Just glanced at earth and passed away, To beam more bright in Heaven." Her funeral will take place from the Baptist

hurch this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

Negroes Wanted! wish to buy one hundred likely young Negroes t of both sexes, between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Also a first rate Farming Black-

THOS. J. PERSON, Garysburg, N. C.

Teacher Wanted! A SCHOOL TEACHER competent to teach the English a: d Latin Languages, will find a desirable location, and can procure a fine school by addressing J. M. McCORKLE, Albemarle, N. C.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, Raleigh, Aug. 13, 1864. THE following Circular from the Bureau of Conscription, is published for the information of all concerned.

Circular No. 37, from this office, has been re-By order of the commandant.
E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Bureau of Conscription, Richmond, Va., August 9, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 29. I. (ircular No. 26 is hereby revoked. Hereafter all applications for detail made to the Local Enrolling Officer will, after investigation, be forwarded with report to the District Enrolling Officer. If the District Enrolling Officer ap-

proves the application, he will grant a furlough for sixty days. The icasons for approval will be stated in full on a separate sheet, and the papers forwarded through the commandant for the State, who will also express his opinion to this office for final ac-

If the District Enrolling officer disapproves the application, he will endorse in full the reasons for his disapproval, and return the papers to the Lo-cal Enrolling Officer, who will immediately for-ward the parties to the Camps of Instruction, to

be at once assigned to commands in the field, en-titled under existing orders to receive conscripts. An appeal from the decision of the District Enrolling Officer can be taken, which should be forwarded through the regular chapnels to this Bureau for its action. If an appeal is not taken, the papers will be kept on file in the fice of the Lecal Enrolling Officer.

Upon transmitting the appeal, commandants

will state the company and regiment to which the appellants have been assigned. This course will be pursued in all cases whether the applications have been made previous or subsequent to the re-ceipt of this circular.

II. Where, in the course of transmission under

previous instructions the papers have passed from the District Enrolling Officer to the commandant, action similar to that herein directed will be ta-ken by the commandant, that is a furlough for ken by the commandant, that is a furlough for sixty days will be granted in case of approval when the papers will be ferwarded, or the party will be immediately assigned, in case of disapproval, when the papers will be kept on file unless an speed is taken.

III. The furlough to be granted by the Enrolling officer is in the nature of an indulgence, the object being to protect the parties during the delay, and it is revoked by the action of the Bureau.

By order of Col. T. P. August, Acting Superintendent. THOS. GOLDTHWAITE,

aug 16-2t Conservative, Observer, Wilmington Journal, State Journal, Charlotte Democeat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, copy twice.